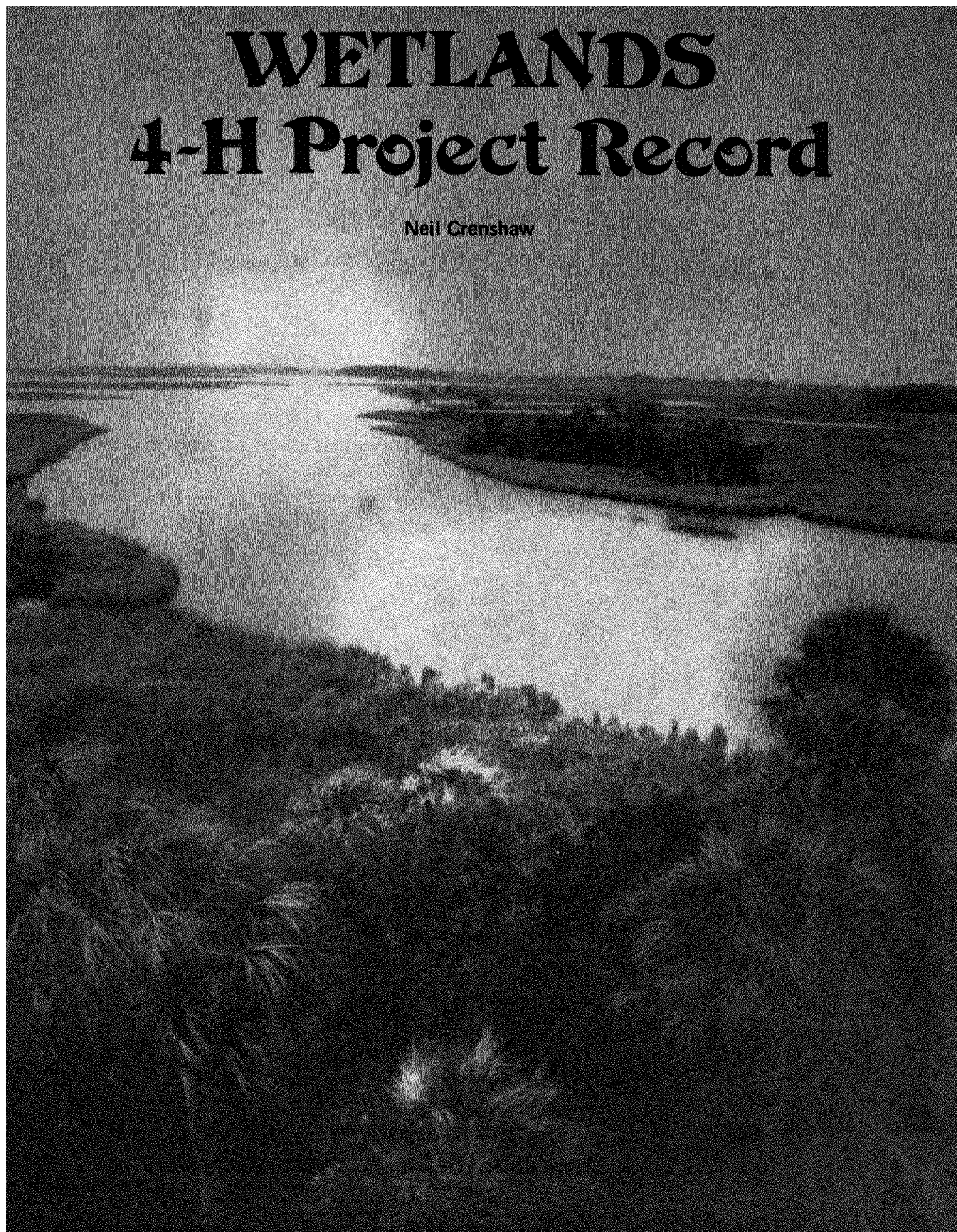
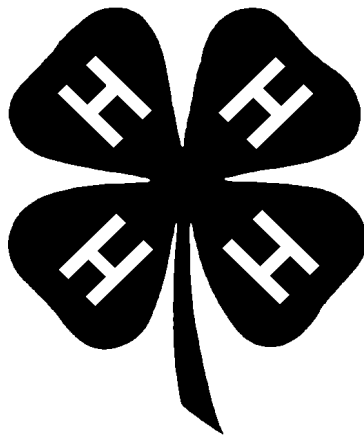


WETLANDS 4-H Project Record

Neil Crenshaw



This project record is used in conjunction with **Wetlands, 4-H Marine Project, 4HMER70**. In addition to the crossword puzzle and hidden words exercise there is a wetland project record. The project record is a long term exercise that will test your interest and perseverance in this whole project. If you complete every exercise in the wetland project, you will have a good knowledge of the importance of wetlands as well as many other natural areas which exist on our earth.



Find these hidden words

Wetlands
 Okefenokee
 Mangroves
 Estuary
 Marsh
 Swamp
 Nursery
 Snapper
 Nutrients
 Zooplankton
 Cordgrass
 Hammock
 Everglades
 Tide
 Crab
 Clam
 Algae
 Sponge
 Web
 Shrimp

CRaBweB
 maRShtide
 eVERGlades
 hrZOOPLAnktoN
 sWAmprGlOn
 pSHRiMPOTTER
 ALGaEmIAC
 yESTERcLAM
 oKEFENOKEEEverY
 RNtEWETlAndseR
 sPONGeSTUARYeLL
 TOdAmANGroVEst
 snAppERight-On
 haMmockasHAnnK
 COrdgRASSilVett
 nuRSerYESTERday
 NiCenUTRIeNTSrO

Wetland Crossword Clues

across

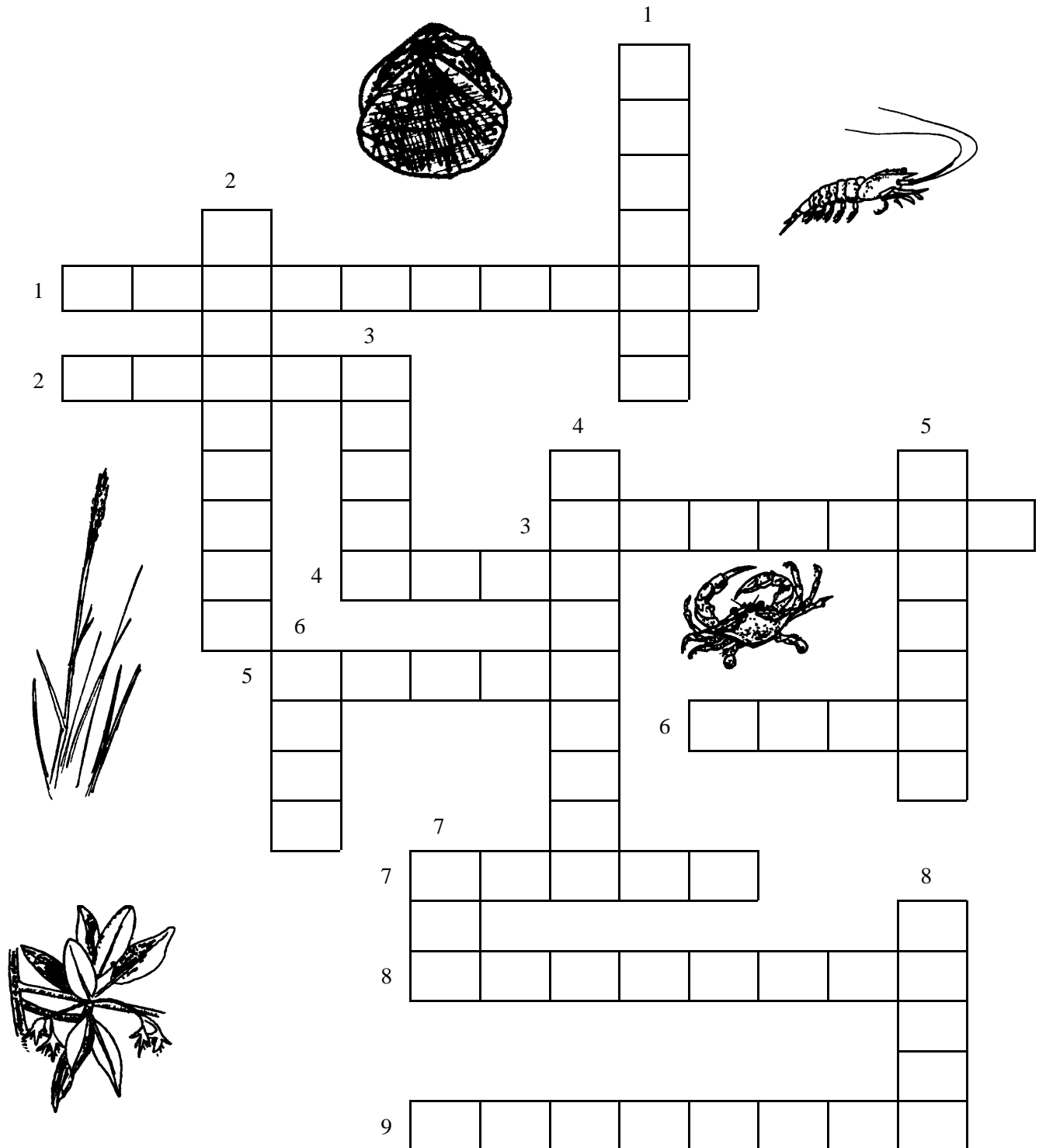
- 1) A large swamp in southern Georgia and northern Florida
- 2) The dominant feature of a swamp
- 3) An area where the salt water of the sea and the fresh water of rivers meet and mix
- 4) Mangrove roots that help hold soil
- 5) When aquatic animals shed and fertilize their eggs
- 6) Movement of water up and down a beach
- 7) The dominant factor of wetland
- 8) A mixture of salt water and fresh - _____ water
- 9) Microscopic plants and animals

down

- 1) What a wetland is called because it is a place where aquatic animals hatch and grow up
- 2) A resource which is produced on a continuing basis so that a new "crop" is available later on
- 3) A type of wetland that is not greatly influenced by the tides
- 4) Many marine animals leave a wetland to spawn. These animals are called wetland_____ animals
- 5) Cordgrass, turtle grass, and eelgrass are marine _____
- 6) Loose soil that can choke, cover, or obstruct living things
- 7) Interaction between organisms in an environment - Food _____
- 8) Organisms arranged in line and connected by arrows illustrating who eats whom is called a Food _____

Answers

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1) Nursery | 1) Okefenokee |
| 2) Renewable | 2) Trees |
| 3) Swamp | 3) Estuary |
| 4) Dependent | 4) Prop |
| 5) Grasses | 5) Spawn |
| 6) Silt | 6) Tide |
| 7) Web | 7) Water |
| 8) Chain | 8) Brackish |
| | 9) Plankton |



Wetland Crossword Puzzle

WETLAND PROJECT RECORD

- 1) In what ways are wetlands important?
- 2) What's the difference between a marsh and a swamp?
- 3) Why are wetlands called "nurseries"?
- 4) Why are the Everglades so important to the commercial fishermen of Florida?

5) List five places in Florida where wetlands are found: (You will have to do some research on this question).

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

6) Find an area where “land developers” are beginning to clear an area of land. The area can be any type . . . marsh, pasture, woods, sand dunes, beach, etc. Fill in the space below:

- 1) Location of area _____

- 2) Type of area (marsh, estuary, grassland, woods, etc.)

- 3) Reason area is being cleared (houses, new shopping mall, condominium, etc.)

7) Walk within the area that is to be cleared. With a pencil and a notebook, write down all the different kinds of animals you see. List them on this page:

8) Using your list of animals from activity 7, draw a food web in this page.

9) After the area has been cleared and construction is complete (maybe months later), do the same as you did for activity 7. List on this page, all the animals you see after construction:

10) Draw a food web using your list of animals above (after construction).

On this page, attach pictures of the area you studied:

On this page, tell what you did in the project and some of the things you learned:

1. This document is 4HMER70, which supersedes 4H-366, one of a series of the 4-H Youth Development Program, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida. Date first printed October 1990; reviewed, January 2009. Please visit the EDIS website at <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu>.
2. Neil Crenshaw, Florida 4-H Marine Specialist, Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, 32611.



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